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FEBRUARY 20.

HENRY SKINNER, M.D., Sc.D., in the Chair.

Fifty-six persons present.

The Publication Committee reported that papers under the following titles had been presented for publication:

"Hunting Mollusca in Utah and Idaho in 1916. Part II," by Junius Henderson and L. E. Daniels. (January 19, 1917.)

"Notes on the anatomy of Oreohelix. II," by Henry A. Pilsbry. (January 19.)

"The reproductive organs of Epiphragmophora callistoderma," by Henry A. Pilsbry. (January 19.)

"The anatomy of an Eolid, Chioræra dalli," by Harold Heath. (February 8.)

"Mollusca of the Southwestern States. VIII: The Black Range, New Mexico," by H. A. Pilsbry and J. H. Ferris. (February 12.)

"Notes on fishes from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland," by Henry W. Fowler. (February 21.)

"A second collection of fishes from the Panama Canal Zone," by Henry W. Fowler. (February 21.)

The deaths of Edwin A. Barber, December 12, 1916, and of Andrew C. Craig, Jr., January 18, 1917, members, were announced.

The death of H. Emile Sauvage, a correspondent, January, 1917, was also announced.

On the unanimous nomination of the Committee on the Hayden Memorial Geological Award and with the approval of the Council, the gold Hayden Memorial Medal was conferred on William Morris Davis, Ph.D., Emeritus Professor of Geology in Harvard University, in recognition of his distinguished work in geological science.

WILLIAM MORRIS DAVIS was born in Philadelphia on February 12, 1850. He was educated at Harvard University, where he received the degree of B.S. in 1869. He received the honorary degree of Sc.D. at the University of Cape of Good Hope at Cape Town in 1905, the degree of Ph.D. at the University of Greifswald in 1906, and the same degree at Christiana in 1911. He is a Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur.

Dr. Davis has conducted many geological investigations, and in his work has travelled widely in the United States and foreign countries. His published writings show a remarkable versatility and diversity in scientific interest, for he has become prominent not only in pure geology, but in geography, meteorology and other allied subjects.

His early geological efforts were devoted largely to structural geology, as seen in his work in Montana in 1883 and his later work on the Triassic Formation of Connecticut, published by the United States Geological Survey. Such researches led him into physiographic geology, which he aptly describes as "the relation of structure, process and stage in determining surface form"; and from physiographic geology he branched out into physical geography, which in later years has occupied much of his time, and in which he is recognized as one of the foremost authorities in the world. His conception of the relation of geology and geography is clearly brought out in his presidential address to the Geological Society of America, 1911–12.

In the meantime, however, he had not confined himself altogether to geology and geography. He was assistant at the Argentine National Observatory, Cordoba, Argentina, from 1870 to 1873; while later on at Harvard University he taught at different times geology, meteorology and geography. At Harvard he was successively Assistant 1876–7, Instructor 1878–85, Assistant Professor 1885–90, Professor of Physical Geography 1890–99, Sturgis-Hooper Professor of Geology 1899–1912, and Professor Emeritus 1912 to the present time.

Notwithstanding his many years of teaching at Harvard University, he found time to travel widely and write numerous scientific books and papers. In 1877–78 he toured the world in scientific study; in 1903 he was a member of Pumpelly's Carnegie Institution Expedition to Turkestan; in 1895 he visited South Africa as the guest of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He was Visiting Professor at the University of Berlin in 1908–9, and at the University of Paris in 1911–12.

Among some of the most important contributions of Dr. Davis to science are his work in structural geology in Montana and Connecticut, already mentioned; his work on the evolution of form and drainage, as seen in his studies of the River Valleys of Pennsylvania in 1889, the River Valleys of Northern New Jersey in 1889, the Grand Canyon in 1890, and the Seine, Meuse, Moselle in 1896; his work on the nature of mountain forms, as seen in his studies of the Great Basin Ranges in 1903 and in the Turkestan Expedition in 1904. Glacial geology, the nature of arid regions in America and Africa, volcanoes and coral reefs are also subjects on which Dr. Davis has spent much time and thought and published numerous papers.

Thus the total contributions of Dr. Davis to science cover a wide field. His numerous text-books relate to various geological and allied subjects and are widely used; his many papers, memoirs, and other contributions to scientific literature include a remarkably broad range of subjects in geology, geography, meteorology, and allied sciences.

Mrs. Arthur R. Iliff made a communication on the Taos Indians of New Mexico, finely illustrated by photographs taken by herself. (No abstract.)

Ezra Allen was elected a member.

The following were ordered to be printed: